USSR

Investigation of solubility in the system MgF_2–AgF–H_2O at 25°. Sh. T. Talipov, D. A. Abdullaev, and M. V. Kirsanova. *Uch. Zap. Sredneaziat. Univ.* No. 40, *Khim. Nauki* No. 5, 43–6(1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 32118.—The soly. in this system was studied by the isothermal method. Neither double salts nor solid solns. were found. From solns. contg. 0.03436–10.4% by wt. AgF only MgF_2 crystallized. As the concn. of AgF increased, the soly. of MgF_2 dropped sharply from 4.305×10^{-3} % by wt. to traces undetectable by the analytical methods used. This took place in a soln. contg. 0.04 mols. AgF/l.

M. Hosch

TALIPOV, SH. T.

Solubility in the system CrF_3-KF-H_2O at 25°. Sh. T. Talipov and T. I. Fedorova. *Trudy Sredneaziat. Univ.* No. 46; *Khim. Nauki* No. 5, 47–55(1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 20702; cf. *C.A.* 47, 11930c.—Within this system was established the formation of $K_2CrF_5.H_2O$ which dissolves congruently. This salt forms a solid phase when the soln. contains KF from 0.5% by wt. to satn. At KF concn. below 0.12%, $CrF_3.3H_2O$ crystd. One eutectic point within the system corresponds to KF 0.50, CrF_3 1.84% by wt. and the solid phases of the above-mentioned salts. The compn. of the other eutectic point was not detd.

M. H.

TALIPOV, SH. T.

USSR

Use of potassium fluoride in the gravimetric determination of chromium. Sh. T. Talipov and T. I. Fedorova. *Trudy Sredneaziat. Go[illegible] Khim. Nauki* No. 40, No. 5, 57–63 (1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 23972.—Heat the soln. to 70–80°, add a hot soln. of KF while stirring, and allow the mixt. to stand for 15–20 min. Filter, wash with 2% soln. of KF, then with alc. and ether, and air-dry to const. wt. The Cr is weighed as $K_2CrF_4.H_2O$. Small quantities of Ni and Co do not interfere. The accuracy of the method is comparable to the existing gravimetric method for detn. of Cr. M. Hoseh

TALIPOV, Sh.T.

USSR

New method of synthesis of silver fluoride. Sh. T. Talipov and D. A. Abdullaev. *Trudy Srednaziat. Univ.*, No. 40, *Khim. Nauki*, No. 5, 65–8(1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 32249.—Ag does not dissolve in HF. Freshly reduced spongy Ag, oxidized to Ag_2O with H_2O_2, was dissolved in 20% HF. Excess HF was driven off and upon cooling from the soln. $AgF.4H_2O$ of high purity sepd. The yield was 80–5% of theoretical. M. Hosch

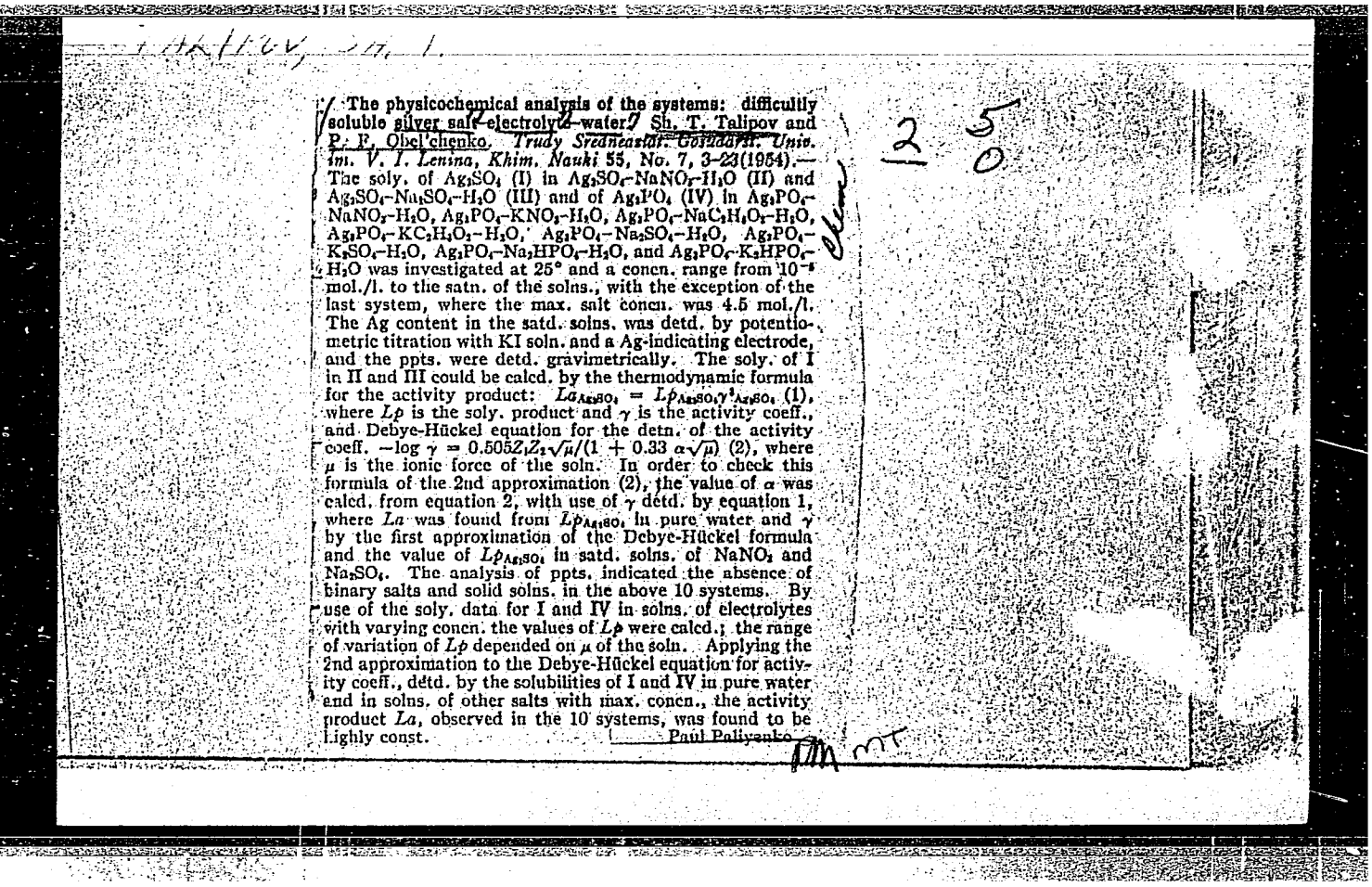
TALIPOV, SH. T.

USSR.

Cause of pH change near the equivalent point in the titration of sodium fluoride with calcium salts. Sh. T. Talipov and T. L. Teodorovich. *Trudy Sredneaziat. Unip., No. 46, Khim. Nauki* No. 6, 75-7(1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 29327.—In titrating NaF with a soln. of $Ca(NO_3)_2$, the systematic error is −2.5%. The view of Tananaev and Marianashvili (*C.A.* 32, 4407⁹) is confirmed that in this case the pH near the equiv. point is changed as the result of hydrolytic adsorption of OH^- from water by the CaF_2 ppt.

M. Hosch

(1)



The physicochemical analysis of the systems: difficultly soluble silver salt–electrolyte–water. Sh. T. Talipov and P. F. Obel'chenko. *Trudy Sredneaziat. Gosudarst. Univ. im. V. I. Lenina, Khim. Nauki* 55, No. 7, 3–23(1954).—The soly. of Ag_2SO_4 (I) in Ag_2SO_4–$NaNO_3$–H_2O (II) and Ag_2SO_4–Na_2SO_4–H_2O (III) and of Ag_3PO_4 (IV) in Ag_3PO_4–$NaNO_3$–H_2O, Ag_3PO_4–KNO_3–H_2O, Ag_3PO_4–$NaC_2H_3O_2$–H_2O, Ag_3PO_4–$KC_2H_3O_2$–H_2O, Ag_3PO_4–Na_2SO_4–H_2O, Ag_3PO_4–K_2SO_4–H_2O, Ag_3PO_4–Na_2HPO_4–H_2O, and Ag_3PO_4–K_2HPO_4–H_2O was investigated at 25° and a concn. range from 10^{-4} mol./l. to the satn. of the solns., with the exception of the last system, where the max. salt concn. was 4.5 mol./l. The Ag content in the satd. solns. was detd. by potentiometric titration with KI soln. and a Ag-indicating electrode, and the ppts. were detd. gravimetrically. The soly. of I in II and III could be calcd. by the thermodynamic formula for the activity product: $La_{Ag_2SO_4} = Lp_{Ag_2SO_4}\gamma^3_{Ag_2SO_4}$ (1), where Lp is the soly. product and γ is the activity coeff., and Debye-Hückel equation for the detn. of the activity coeff. $-\log\gamma = 0.505Z_1Z_2\sqrt{\mu}/(1 + 0.33\,\alpha\sqrt{\mu})$ (2), where μ is the ionic force of the soln. In order to check this formula of the 2nd approximation (2), the value of α was calcd. from equation 2, with use of γ detd. by equation 1, where La was found from $Lp_{Ag_2SO_4}$ in pure water and γ by the first approximation of the Debye-Hückel formula and the value of $Lp_{Ag_2SO_4}$ in satd. solns. of $NaNO_3$ and Na_2SO_4. The analysis of ppts. indicated the absence of binary salts and solid solns. in the above 10 systems. By use of the soly. data for I and IV in solns. of electrolytes with varying concn. the values of Lp were calcd.; the range of variation of Lp depended on μ of the soln. Applying the 2nd approximation to the Debye-Hückel equation for activity coeff., detd. by the solubilities of I and IV in pure water and in solns. of other salts with max. concn., the activity product La, observed in the 10 systems, was found to be highly const.

Paul Poliyanko

TALIPOV, Sh. T.

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The solubility product of difficultly soluble silver salts in solutions of electrolytes. Sh. T. Talipov and P. F. Obel'chenko. *Trudy Sredneaziat. Gosudarst. Univ. im. V. I. Lenina, Khim. Nauki* 55, No. 7, 77–85(1954); cf. preceding abstr.—By use of the common formulas for the detn. of soly. product Lp, the solubilities of difficulty sol. Ag acetate, bromate, sulfate, and phosphate in solns. of Na, K, Cd, and Pb acetates, Na, K, Cd, and Mg sulfates, $KBrO_3$, $KClO_4$, K_2HPO_4, and Na_2HPO_4 were calcd. from exptl. data and from data given in the literature. The log of Lp was correlated with that of C, the concn. of the electrolyte in the soln., for systems having a common ion and those without it. In all these cases, an increase of Lp with increase in electrolyte concn. was observed. The rate of increase in Lp depended on the type of electrolyte. There was no change in Lp of Ag acetate, bromate, and sulfate for electrolyte concn. below 10^{-2} mol./l., and below 10^{-4} mol./l. in the case of Ag phosphate. When comparing the increases in $Lp_{Ag_3PO_4}$ caused by nitrates, acetates, sulfates, and Na and K biphosphates, the effect of cation radius was found; i.e. $Lp_{Ag_3PO_4}$ increased proportionally to the ionic radii or as the hydrophilic nature of ions diminished. For practical purposes, it was concluded that the soly. products of difficultly sol. Ag salts at various concns. of electrolytes remained const. up to a concn. of 0.01 mol./l. It was observed that the magnitude of Lp of Ag salts depended on the valency and ionic radius of the electrolyte. P. P.

Talipov, Sh. T.

Activity product of difficultly soluble silver salts in solutions of electrolytes. Sh. T. Talipov and P. F. Obel'chenko. *Trudy Sredneaziat. Gosudarst. Univ. im. V. I. Lenina, Khim. Nauki* 55, No. 7, 87-95(1954); cf. preceding abstr.—The soly. of difficultly sol. Ag salts in solns. of electrolytes of various concns. could be calcd. by means of the thermodynamic formulas for the activity product in the following forms: for uni-univalent salts $La = Lp\gamma^2$, for uni-bivalent salts $La = Lp\gamma^3$, and for uni-trivalent salts $Lc = Lp\gamma^4$. In these computations γ, the activity coeff., and Lp, the soly. product, must be known for various concns. of the electrolyte. The theoretical formulas of Debye-Hückel in their various degrees of approximation might be used for calcn. of γ. To verify the constancy of La (the activity product), the applicability of the 1st and 2nd approximation of the Debye-Hückel formula in calcg. γ was tested for AgOAc, $AgBrO_3$, Ag_2SO_4, and Ag_3PO_4, in solns. of various electrolytes, at temps. 16-31° and concns. 0.01-9.873 mol./l. For each system (Ag salt–electrolyte–H_2O) γ was calcd. from the 3 formulas: $-\log\gamma = 0.505z_1z_2\sqrt{\mu}$, formula of the 1st approximation; $-\log\gamma = 0.505z_1z_2\sqrt{\mu}/(1+\sqrt{\mu})$, a simplified form of the 2nd approximation with assumed av. ionic radius $\alpha = 3.04$; and $-\log\gamma = 0.505z_1z_2\sqrt{\mu}/(1+0.33\alpha\sqrt{\mu})$, where α was calcd. from the soly. of Ag salt in water and the soln. of electrolyte at max. concn. The system Ag_2SO_4–Na_2SO_4–H_2O was investigated at 18 and 31°. Here La was not a const., particularly with higher electrolyte concn., when greater value of α was used in the calcn. It was generally concluded that the 2nd approximation of the Debye-Hückel formula was applicable for the detn. of γ and that the concept of const. La for all concns. of electrolyte in the Ag salt–electrolyte–H_2O systems was valid. In the original article, tables with values of α were given for all systems and values of $La_{Ag_2SO_4}$ at various temps. and concns. of electrolyte.

Paul Paliyenko

TALIPOV SH. T.

Solubility of sodium fluoride in aqueous silver fluoride. D. A. Abdullaev, Sh. T. Talipov, and N. Mamaev. *Trudy Sredneaziat. Gosudarst. Univ. im. V. I. Lenina, Khim. Nauki* 55, No. 7, 125-8(1954).—Gravimetric detn. of Na^+, Ag^+ and F^- in aq. solns. satd. with NaF and AgF at 25° showed that the soly. of NaF is proportional to the concn. of AgF. The solid in equil. with 2.4×10^{-3} – 2.9 *M* AgF and 0.90–0.29 *M* NaF was pure NaF. Ivan Pascal

Talipov, Sh. T.

7

Determination of fluorine in insoluble fluorides by distillation as boron trifluoride. Z. T. Maksimovcheva and Sh. T. Talipov. *Trudy Sredneaziat. Gosudarst. Univ. im. V. I. Lenina, Khim. Nauki* 55, No. 7, 129–34(1954).—Two g. of finely ground superphosphate or phosphate rock, 1 g. B_2O_3, and 100 ml. 1:2 H_2SO_4 are carefully mixed in a distg. flask, and distd. until H_2SO_4 begins to collect in the condenser. Water and 1:3 H_2SO_4 are added 3 times, alternately, until 400 ml. total distillate is collected. The distn. requires under 4½ hrs. To a 200-ml. portion of the distillate, alkali is added to an alk. reaction (sulfoalizarin), the soln. evapd. to 100 ml. and acidified with 2% HCl, 1 ml. $CH_2ClCOOH$ and its salt added as buffer, and the soln. titrated with $Th(NO_3)_4$ soln. to the appearance of a stable pink coloration. Since some H_2SO_4 may have distd. over with the BF_3, the amt. is detd. with $BaCl_2$. The results obtained agreed with results obtained by fusion with Na_2CO_3 and SiO_2.

W. M. Sternberg

Chem 2

4

Talipovsh T.

Cation-absorbing resin in phosphate rock analysis. Sh. T. Talipov and T. I. Egiazarova. *Trudy Sredneaziat. Gosudarst. Univ. im. V. I. Lenina, Khim. Nauki* No. 7, 135–40(1954).—The percentage of sesquioxides and P_2O_5 is critically important in phosphate rock evaluation. Both can be detd. with the "vofatite" resin after first washing it with 5 to 6 40–50-ml. portions concd. HCl and then with H_2O until neutral to methyl orange. The phosphate rock soln. contg. R_2O_3, TiO_2, and P_2O_5 is run through the column. The resin is washed with water until neutral towards methyl orange, P_2O_5 is detd. alkalimetrically with as indicator for the monobasic salt a soln. of methyl orange and indigo carmine to which some methylene blue is added (bright green color) and a 1% phenolphthalein soln. as indicator for the bivalent salt end point. R_2O_3 and TiO_2 are washed out from the resin with concd. HCl followed by washing with dil. HCl and weighed after the usual pptn. with NH_4OH.

W. M. Sternberg

Chem 2

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TALipov, Sh. T.

3

Determination of magnesium as $NaMgF_3$. Sh. T. Talipov and A. T. Tashkhodzhaev. *Trudy Srednaziat. Gosudarst. Univ. im. V. I. Lenina, Khim. Nauki* 55, No. 7, 141–4(1954).—The compn. of $NaMgF_3$, when obtained in the presence of at least a 3-fold excess of NaF, was found to be accurately represented by the above formula. When testing the method in the analytical detn. of Mg, the salt was ppld. in a centrifuge tube, centrifuged for settling, washed with 70% alc., and weighed in the test tube without filtration. The results were good when the sample contained 0.0122–0.1625 mg. Mg. With less than 0.0122 mg. Mg the wt. of the ppt. was too small for accurate weighing in the test tube.

W. M. Sternberg

TALIPOV, Sh. T.

10 [illegible]

2420. Determination of magnesium in the presence of nickel, cobalt, zinc, copper and manganese. Sh. T. Talipov and A. T. Tashkhodzhaev. *Trudy Sredneaz. Gos. Gosudarst. Univ. (Tashkent), Khim. Nauk.*, 1954, 65 (7), 145–149; *Ref. Zhur., Khim.*, 1955, Abstr. No. 20,137.—A standard soln. containing Mg as nitrate and a known amount of $NiSO_4$ was treated with a small amount of cryst. NH_4Cl, then conc. aq. NH_3 followed by excess of NaF, and centrifuged. The ppt. was separated, washed with ethanol, dried and weighed. The theoretical weight was obtained when the amount of aq. NH_3 added was just sufficient to form the complex $[Ni(NH_3)_6]^{++}$. Magnesium can be determined in this way in the presence of 0·0125 to 0·0190 g of Ni, 0·0080 to 0·0175 g of Co, 0·0100 to 0·0350 g of Zn, and 0·0080 to 0·0250 g of Cu. Magnesium can be determined in the presence of Mn if 1·2 ml of conc. H_2SO_4 are added for each 70 ml of soln. The mean error is 0·18 per cent. The method is applicable to the analysis of alloys containing Mg.

G. S. SMITH

Talipov, Sh. T.

Volumetric calcium fluoride analysis. Sh. T. Talipov, Z. T. Maksimychieva, and B. K. Vandyshevit. *Trudy Sredneaziat. Gosudarst. Univ. im. V. I. Lenina, Khim. Nauki* 55, No. 7, 151–4(1954).—A simple method of CaF_2 analysis was developed based on the CaF_2 soly. in $FeCl_3$ or $CrCl_3$ acidified with HCl. Dissolve 0.15 g. fluorspar in 10 ml. 10% $HC_2H_3O_2$ with heating. Filter the residue through a small dense filter, return to the original beaker, and dissolve in 30 ml. 5% $FeCl_3$ or $CrCl_3$ acidified with 2*N* HCl. Add 3 g. tartaric acid and 2–2.5 g. $H_2C_2O_4$, heat the soln. to boiling, ppt. CaC_2O_4 with NH_4OH, and filter the soln. and titrate with $KMnO_4$. The results were in good agreement with results obtained by the Starck method (*Z. anorg. Chem.* 70, 173(1911)). W. M. Sternberg

Chem 9/

Talipov, Sh. T.

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances G-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12142

Author : Maksimycheva Z.T., Talipov Sh.T., Koginova A.M.
Title : Volumetric Determination of Fluorine in Tetrafluoroborates

Orig Pub : Zavod. laboratoriya, 1956, 22, No 7, 791-794

Abstract : 100 ml of a solution containing not more than 33 mg HBF_4, are placed in a round-bottom flask, into which were first charged from 1 to 9 ml of 2% solution of HCl (depending on the anticipated amount of HBF_4). The flask is connected to a reflux condenser and its content is heated to a boil, in a sand bath, from 30 minutes to 2 hours. On completion of hydrolysis the condenser is flushed with a small amount of water, the solution is neutralized with 2N NaOH in the presence of sodium alizarin sulfonate, to an alkaline reaction, is then acidified with 2% solution of HCl until the pink coloration of the liquid is discharged, there is added 1 ml of a buffer solution consisting of

Card 1/2

SREDNEAZIATSKIY GOSUDARSTVENNYY UNIV. im V. I. LENIN

TALIPOV, Sh.T.; PODGORONOVA, V.S.

Solubility of lead bromide fluoride. Dokl. AN Uz.SSR no.5:35-38 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Lenina. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN UzSSR Kh.U. Usmanovym.
(Lead bromide fluoride)

TALIPOV, Sh.T.; SULTANOV, A.S.; DZHUMANIYAZOV, Kh.

Determination of the solubility of calcium phosphate in aqueous solutions of glucose by titration with trilon. Uzb.khim.zhur. no.5:51-55 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR i Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I.Lenina.
(Calcium phosphate) (Titration)

TALIPOV, Sh.T., prof., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; KURBANOV, A.R., starshiy prepodavatel'

Determining manganese in the soil. Uch. zap. LGPI no.6:109-115 '58. (MIRA 13:9)

(Manganese--Analysis) (Soils--Analysis)

80320

SOV/81-59-7-22501

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5.4210

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 7, p 60 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Talipov, Sh.T., Krukovskaya, Ye.L.

TITLE: The Study of the Solubility of "CrF_3-RbF-H_2O" and "CrF_3-CsF-H_2O" Systems (25°C)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sredneaz. un-ta, 1958, Nr 84, pp 3 - 22

ABSTRACT: The following values of solubility were determined at 25°C (in %, in parentheses the composition of the solid phase): CrF_3 3.39 ($CrF_3 \cdot 3H_2O$), RbF 74.3 ($RbF \cdot H_2O$), CsF 83.7 ($CsF \cdot H_2O$). In the CrF_3-RbF-H_2O system at 25°C and a RbF concentration of 4-40%, $2RbF \cdot CrF_3 \cdot H_2O$ (I) is the equilibrium bottom phase. At a RbF concentration of > 40% equilibrium is established extremely slowly; the composition of the bottom phase approaches I in proportion to an increase in the holding time. In the CrF_3-CsF-H_2O system at 25°C, $2CsF \cdot CrF_3 \cdot H_2O$ (II) (at a CsF concentration of 13 - 58%) and $3CsF \cdot CrF_3$ (III) (at a CsF concentration

Card 1/2

80320
SOV/81-59-7-22501

The Study of the Solubility of "CrF_3-RbF-H_2O" and "CrF_3-CsF-H_2O" Systems (25°C)

of 58 - 70%) were found; the eutonics of II - III contains 58.50% CsF and 0.16% CrF_3. In the region of high CrF_3 concentrations, oversaturation is observed, in both systems, which is maintained for a long time. The synthesis of I, II and III was described.

I. Ryss

Card 2/2

TALIPOV, Sh.T.; KRUKOVSKAYA, Ye.L.

Study of the solubility of the systems CrF_3-RbF-H_2O and CrF_3-CsF-H_2O at 25°C. Trudy SAGU no.134:3-22 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Solubility) (Systems (Chemistry))

LUBYANSKAYA, M.G.; TALIPOV, Sh.T.

Determination of fluorine in aqueous solutions. Uzb. khim. no.1:18-27 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V. I. Lenina i Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kurortologii fizioterapii imeni Semashko.
(Flourine--Analysis)

TALIPOV, Sh.T.; KRUKOVSKAYA, Ye.L.; RASULEVA, Sh.

Solubility of cerium (III) oxalate in solutions of iron (III), aluminum, and uranyl nitrates at 25°. Uzb.khim.zhur. no.2:18-24 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Cerium oxalate) (Solubility) (Cations)

TALIPOV, Sh.T.; PODGORNOVA, V.S.

Investigating solubility in the system $PbF_2 - PbCl_2 - H_2O$ at 25°. Uzb.khim.zhur., no.2:25-31 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Lead halides) (Systems (Chemistry))

TALIPOV, Sh.T.; PODGORNOVA, V.S.; ZININA, G.N.

Solubility in the system $Be(NO_3)_2$ - Pb FBr - H_2O at 25 . (MIRA 14:8)
Uzb.khim.zhur. no.4:11-16 '61.

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Solubility)

DZHIYANBAYEVA, R.Kh.; TALIPOV, Sh.T.

Complex formation in the system uranyl ion - salicylate - α,β-dipyridyl. Uzb.khim.zhur. no.4:17-21 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina i Institut khimii polimerov AN Uzbekskoy SSR.
(Uranyl ion) (Salicylic acid) (Bipyridine)

DZHIYANBAYEVA, R.Kh.; TALIPOV, Sh.T.

Study of complexing in the system copper (II) - salicylate - α,β-bipyridyl. Uzb.khim.zhur. no.5:9-13 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Tashkentskiy gosuniversitet im. V.I. Lenina i Institut khimii polimerov AN Uzbekskoy SSR.
(Copper compounds) (Salicylic acid)
(Bipyridine)

S/081/63/000/001/012/061
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Talipov, Sh. T., Rakhmutallayev, K.

TITLE: Solubility in the system CeF_4 - KF - H_2O at 25°C

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1963, 73 - 74, abstract 1B494 (Uzb. khim. zh., no. 6, 1961, 9 - 14 [summary in Uzb.])

TEXT: The solubility isotherm for the system CeF_4 - KF - H_2O at 25°C was studied. The incongruently soluble double salts $KF \cdot CeF_4$, $5KF \cdot 3CeF_4$, $2KF \cdot CeF_4$, and $3KF \cdot CeF_4$ form in the system. The fluoride of quadrivalent cerium were synthesized in two forms: white and yellowish-brown. The compositions in both correspond to the formula $CeF_4 \cdot H_2O$. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/081/63/000/001/014/061
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Podgornova, V. S., Talipov, Sh. T.

TITLE: Solubility in the system PbF_2 - PbI_2 - H_2O at 25°C

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1963, 74, abstract 1B496 (Uzb. khim. zh., no. 6, 1961, 15 - 20 [summary in Uzb.])

TEXT: The system PbF_2 - PbI_2 - H_2O was studied at 25°C by the solubility method. It was found that the congruently soluble double salts PbFI and $4PbF_2 \cdot PbI_2$ formed in this system. At a PbI_2 concentration of 0.070 - 0.0267% by weight in the solution, the compound PbFI was found in the solid phase. At a PbI_2 concentration of 0.0267 - 0.0043% by weight in the solution, the salt $4PbF_2 \cdot PbI_2$ was found in the solid phase. The solubility isotherm of PbF_2 was determined in the PbI_2 concentration range of 0 - 0.0015 mole/liter. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

TALIPOV, S.

Hydrochemistry and hydrodynamics of underground waters in the Mubarek structure group. Vop. geol. Uzb. no.3:138-144 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Mubarek region--Oil field brines)

PODGORNOVA, V.S.; TALIPOV, Sh.T.

Solubility in the system PbF_2 - $PbBr_2$ - H_2O at 25°C. Uzb.khim.zhur. 6 no.2:12-16 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I. Lenina.
(Lead halides)
(Solubility)

TALIPOV, Sh.T.; ABDULLAYEVA, Kh.S.; GOR'KOVAYA, G.P.

Photometric determination of small amounts of indium with bromopyrogallol red. Uzb.khim.zhur. 6 no.5:16-19 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Indium--Analysis) (Pyrogallol red)

TALIPOV, Sh.T.; DZHIYANBAYEVA, R.Kh.; ANISKINA, V.S.

Photocolorimetric determination of germanium by means of α,β-Dipyridyl. Uzb.khim.zhur. 6 no.5:25-28 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Germanium--Analysis) (Bipyridine)

MAKSUDOV, N.Kh.; TALIPOV, Sh.T.

Chemical investigation of renal calculi in Uzbekistan inhabitants.
Uzb.khim.zhur. 6 no.5:33-34 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut khimii rastitel'nykh veshchestv AN UzSSR.
(Uzbekistan--Calculi,Urinary)

S/0000/63/000/000/0227/0231

ACCESSION NR: AT4028540

AUTHOR: Talipov, Sh. T.; Dzhiyanbayeva, R. Kh.

TITLE: The use of α, β'-dipyridyl for extraction-photocolorimetric identification of titanium

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk. Nekotory*ye voprosy* khimicheskoy tekhnologii i fiziko-khimicheskogo analiza neorganicheskikh sistem (some problems in chemical technology and physico-chemical analysis of inorganic systems). Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR , 1963, 227-231

TOPIC TAGS: α, β' dipyridyl, titanium, titanium identification, extraction identification, photocolorimetric identification, salicylate

ABSTRACT: The authors had proposed a spectrophotometric variant of identifying titanium in the form of α, β'-dipyridyl-salicylate complex (Talipov, Sh. T., Dzhiyanbayeva, R. Kh., Mansurkhodzhayev, U. "Uzb. khim. zh," no. 3 (1961)). In this article they examined the composition of this complex and influence of various ions on its formation and explain the easily available extraction-photocolorimetric variant for the identification of titanium in ores and other materials. The ratio of the reagents in the complex titanium compound was explained in the results of the study of the isomolar series: 1) titanium-α,β'-dipyridyl (at a constant concentra-

Card 1/2

TALIPOV, Sh.T.; DZHIYANBAYEVA, R.Kh.; ANISKINA, V.S.

Extraction-photocolorimetric determination of copper by means of α, β -dipyridyl. Uzb. khim. zhur. 7 no.2:22-24 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.
(Copper--Analysis) (Bipyridine)

TALIPOV, Sh.T.; DZHIYANBAYEVA, R.Kh.; ASAMOV, K.A.; GOR'KOVAYA, G.P.

Photocolorimetric determination of niobium. Uzb. khim. zhur. 7 no.4:18-22 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I. Lenina.

TALIPOV, Sh.T.; DZHIYANBAYEVA, R.Kh.; ASAMOV, K.A.

Use of α,β'-dipyridyl for the photometric determination of niobium and tantalum. Uzb. khim. zhur. 7 no.5:26-29 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.

TALIPOV, Sh.T.; PODGORNOVA, V.S.; PARFIYEV, N.A.

X-ray diffraction and thermographic studies of lead fluohalides.
Uzb. khim. zhur. 7 no.5:70-71 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.

ACCESSION NR: AP4010561 S/0291/63/000/006/0041/0044

AUTHORS: Talipov, Sh. T.; Dzhiyanbayeva, R. Kh.

TITLE: Photocolorimetric determination of titanium.

SOURCE: Uzbekskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, vol. 7 no. 6, 1963, 41-44

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, analysis, photocolorimetric analysis, alpha. beta'-dipyridylpyrocatechol complex of titanium, pyrocatechol, alpha.beta'-dipyridyl

ABSTRACT: The alpha. beta'-dipyridylpyrocatechol complex of titanium is used for its photocolorimetric determination. Pyrocatechol and alpha,beta'-dipyridyl react with titanium in acid solution to form the yellow complex (molar ratio of components 3:2:1, respectively) which is readily extracted with organic solvents when the pH of the aqueous phase is about 3. Chloroform extracts up to 98% of the complex. Optical density is measured at 360 and 413 millimicrons with photocolorimeter FEK-N-57 with filters #1 and #2. Approximate values were calculated for the equilibrium constants characterizing the strength of the bonds: Ti(alpha.beta'-dip)--$3H_2Bz$

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ACCESSION NR: AP4010561

and $TiBz_3$--2-alpha.beta'-dip. Orig. art. has: 2 Tables, 1 Figure and 4 Equations.

ASSOCIATION: Tashkentskiy gosuniversitet im. V. I. Lenina (Tashkent State University)

SUBMITTED: 05Feb63 DATE ACQ: 11Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

S/075/63/018/002/003/009
E195/E436

AUTHORS: Talipov, Sh.T., Nigay, K.G.

TITLE: Use of N-acetylanabasine for the extraction-photometric determination of titanium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v.18, no.2, 1963, 178-181

TEXT: The possibility of using the reaction of titanium with N-acetylanabasine for the photometric determination of Ti was investigated. Complexes in the system Ti-pyrocatechol-N-acetylanabasine were studied by keeping the concentrations of two reacting components constant and varying that of the third, the molar ratio of the components being 1:2:2 respectively. N-acetylanabasine forms with titanium pyrocatechinate, an orange colored precipitate, which can be easily extracted with chloroform. The photo absorption of this extract complies with the Lambert-Ber law. This property was used for the development of a new method for the photometric determination of Ti in the presence of a number of foreign ions. The method was tested on various mixtures and standard samples of steels and gave

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Use of N-acetylanabasine ...

satisfactorily accurate results. Its sensitivity: 5 µg in 25 ml of extract. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I.Lenina (Tashkent State University imeni V.I.Lenin)

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1962

Card 2/2

TALIPOV, Sh.T.; NIGAY, K.G.; ABRAMOVA, E.L.

Extraction-photometric determination of copper in alloys as a N-acetylanabasine-thiocyanate complex. Zav.lab. 29 no.7:804 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I.Lenina.
(Copper alloys--Analysis) (Complex compounds)

L 15316-65 ESD(gs)
ACCESSION NR: AP4042106 S/0291/64/000/003/0016/0020

AUTHOR: Talipov, Sh. T.; (Tolipov, Sh. T.); Abdullayeva, Kh. S.; Romanova, N. A.

TITLE: Photometric determination of gallium with dihyroxy-3,4-phenyl-4'-azobenzene

SOURCE: Uzbekskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 3, 1964, 16-20

TOPIC TAGS: gallium, photometric determination, coefficient of molar extinction, reaction equilibrium constant, mineral analysis, interfering ion

ABSTRACT: The possibility of determining gallium photometrically using dihydroxy-3,4-phenyl-4'-azobenzene (DPAB) was investigated. At pH 1-3 DPAB forms a flocculent precipitate with Ga; in alkali solution the color is unstable; but at pH 4-6 a bright violet complex is formed with the Ga:DPAB molar ratio of 1:3. Optical density measurements were made at 530-540 millimicrons on an FEK photocolorimeter using a #6 light filter. The V. N. Tolmachev method (Trudy* Instituta khimii Khar'kovskogo universiteta, 8, 65 (1951)), wherein the

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light absorption of a series of colored solutions with different concentrations is measured, was used to determine the molar coefficient of extinction (7109) and the equilibrium constant of the reaction (4.3×10^{-5}). The effect of interfering ions Tl, In, Mn, Zn, Sn, Al, V, Cu and Fe, collectively, was examined. 800 micrograms of these metal ions per 40 micrograms of Ga results in 5% or less error in the determination. Ga can be determined photometrically in concentrations of 0.2-20 microgram ml. The method worked out was confirmed by analysis of synthetic mixtures and of Ga-containing minerals. The ore was dissolved in concentrated HCl and HNO_3, H_3PO_4 and HCl were added, and Ga was extracted with chloroform. The extract was washed with 6N HCl, the $GaCl_3$ was reextracted with H_2O DPAB (0.1% solution in 95% ethanol) and gelatin (0.5%)solutions were added, the optical density was measured and the Ga content determined by comparison with calibrated curves. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 4 figures and 2 equations and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Tashkentiskiy gosuniversitet im. V. I. Lenina (Tashkent State University)

L 15316-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4042106

0

SUBMITTED: 10Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

S/0075/64/019/006/0697/0700

ACCESSION NR: AP4040668

AUTHOR: Talipov, Sh. T.; Nigay, K. G.

TITLE: Complexonometric titration of thallium (III) with the use of 4-(2-N-methylanabasineazo) resorcinol

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 19, no. 6, 1964, 697-700

TOPIC TAGS: thallium, bismuth, quantitative analysis, complexonometric titration, color reagent, indicator, methylanabasineazoresorcinol, selectivity, complexon III titration

ABSTRACT: 4-(2-N-methylanabasineazo)resorcinol was used as an indicator for the direct visual complexonometric titration of Tl (III) in 2N acid solution. The indicator

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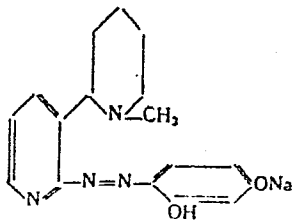
ACCESSION NR: AP4040668



crimson in alkali and yellow in acid solution, forms a bright red complex with Tl (III) which breaks down with excess complexon III. Thus at the end point of the direct titration of Tl (III) with complexon III there is a sharp color change from red to yellow. Fe (III), In (III), alkaline metals, Sn (IV), As (V), Ag, and Cr (III) do not affect the determination of Tl (III). The Tl and Bi content of mixtures of these two elements can be determined: the total of Tl (III) and Bi is titrated, and in another portion of the solution the Tl (III) is reduced with sodium sulfite and the Bi is titrated with complexon III with the same indicator; the difference of the two titrations is in the Tl (III) content. Complexonometric titration with this indicator is highly selective, rapid, very accurate, and does not require the use of buffered solutions. Orig. art. has: 4 tables, 1 figure

Cord 2/3

TALOPOV, Sh.T.; NIGAY, K.G.

Complexometric titration of bismuth using 4(2-N-methylanabasineazo) resorcinol. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.7:851-855 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Tashkent State University.

L 25395-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) c/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5001463 S/0075/64/019/012/1471/1477

AUTHOR: Talipov, Sh. T.; Khadeyeva, L. A. B

TITLE: Extraction and photometric determination of niobium using gossypol

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 19, no. 12, 1964, 1471-1477

TOPIC TAGS: niobium, spectrophotometry, analysis, extraction, gossypol

ABSTRACT: Investigations have shown that gossypol is capable of producing characteristic reactions not only with Mo(VI), Sn(IV), Sb(III), Te(III) and Ni(II) but under appropriate conditions also with ions of tungsten, vanadium, niobium, tantalum and titanium. Analytical applicability to niobium appeared to be the most promising. During the interaction of niobium with gossypol in a strong HCl solution a red colored complex is formed. It is easily extracted with a mixture of isoamyl alcohol and benzene or chloroform. The optimum conditions for extraction are: HCl concentration not less than 9N, concentration of gossypol and alcohol in the extracting agent should be 0.6 mg/ml and 10% by volume respectively.

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L 25395-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001463

Under these extraction conditions the apparent molar extinction coefficient of the complex is 14000 at the 535 mμ, which corresponds to absorption maximum. The extracts obey Beer's law up to the concentration of niobium of 10μg/ml. The molar ratio of components during the formation of complex is 1:1. The spectrophotometric method for the determination of niobium after extraction is quite selective. From the elements which frequently accompany niobium the only interference is found from tungsten, tantalum and large amounts of titanium. Analyses were conducted with synthetic mixtures. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables

ASSOCIATION: Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina (Tashkent State University)

SUBMITTED: 03Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 57493-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019320 UR/0291/64/000/005/0018/0022

AUTHOR: Talipov, Sh.T.; Abdullayeva, Kh.S. 5 B

TITLE: Complexometric titration of indium in the presence of 4/2-N-Methylanabasinazo-resorcinol as an indicator

SOURCE: Uzbekskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 5. 1964, 18-22

TOPIC TAGS: indium, volumetric analysis

ABSTRACT: The possibility of direct complexometric titration of indium using 4/2-N-methylanabasinazo-resorcinol as the indicator, was established. 1N NH_4OH is added drop-wise to a solution containing indium until the appearance of slight turbidity, whereupon 3-5 ml of CH_3COOH (1:1) and 2-3 drops of 0.2% 4/2-N-methylanabasinazo-resorcinol are added, and the solution is titrated with a 0.01 M solution of complexone III until the dark-rose color turns into yellow. The titration is best conducted at pH 2.5-3. Alkali and alkaline-earth metals, manganese, molybdenum, tungsten, chromium, silver, and many other elements do not interfere with the determination of indium by this method. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 1 graph.

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L 57493-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019320 0

ASSOCIATION: Tashkentskiy gosuniversitet im. V. I. Lenina (Tashkent State University)

SUBMITTED: 28Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 003 JPRS

Card 2/2

MAR[illegible], N.M.; TALIPOV, Sh.T.; [illegible]

Analysis of urinary calculi. Uzb. khim. zhur. [illegible] 18:4)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR.

..., M.T.; NIGAY, K.G.

Rhodamine 3B as a fluorescent reagent for indium. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.6:699-700 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.

[redacted] small amounts of copper [redacted] Tashkou

(MIRA 18:8)

(MURA 1838)

DZHIYANBAYEVA, R.Kh.; TALIPOV, Sh.T.; CHAPRASOVA, L.V.; SEROVA, A.P.

Complex formation of rare earths with N-methylanabasine-α'-azo-β-naphthol. Nauch.trudy TashGU no.263. Khim.nauki no.13:69-71 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

TALIPOV, Sh.T.; DZHIYANBAYEVA, R.Kh.; CHAPRASOVA, L.V.; GUTNIKOVA, R.I.

Photometric determination of zinc with N-methylanabasine-α'-azo-β-naphthol. Nauch.trudy TashGU no.263. Khim.nauki no.13:72-76 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

TALIPOV, Sh.T.; ABDULLAYEVA, Kh.S.; NIGAY, K.G.

4(2-N-methylanalasinazo)-resorcinol as an analytical reagent. (MIRA 18:6)
Uzb.khim.zhur. 9 no.1:34-37 '65.

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.

ABDULLAYEVA, Kh.S.; TALIPOV, Sh.T.

Complexometric titration of gallium with the use of 4/2-N-methylanabasinazoresorcinol. Uzb. khim. zhur. 9 no.5:25-28 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.
Submitted Aug. 17, 1964.

TALIPOV, Sh.T.; PODGORNOVA, V.S.

Analyzing the mixture of certain anions using the reaction of lead fluoride halide formation. Dokl. AN Uz.SSR 21 no. 10: 41 '64 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina. Submitted February 4, 1963.

BUSEV, A.I.; TALIPOVA, L.L.; IVANOV, V.M.

Direct complexometric titration of trivalent thallium in the presence of 7-(2-pyridylazo)-8-quinolinol as an indicator. Zhur.VKHO 6 no.5:598 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Thallium--Analysis)

L 12356-63

S/081/63/000/005/018/075

AUTHOR: Busev, A. I. and Talipova, L. L.

TITLE: Direct complexometric titration of trivalent thallium in the presence of 7-(2-napthyl-azo-5,7 disulfo)-8-hyoxyquinoline-5-sulfonic acid as indicators

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 120, Abstract 5G76 (Uzb. Khimiya zh.; Uzb. Khim. zh., 1962, no. 3, 24 - 30)

TEXT: The use of a direct complexometric method for determining Tl^{+3} with indicators 7-(2-Napthyl-azo-5,7-disulfo)-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulfonic acid (I) at pH = 1.8-3 and 7-(1-napthyl-azo)-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulfonic acid (II) at pH = 4.5. was proposed. For determining Tl^{+3} in the absence of foreign substances in the solution, containing 1 - 23 mg of Tl, a 2 N solution of NH_4OH was added until the appearance of yellow color, and then an equal volume of 1 M $CH_2ClCOOH$, 3 - 5 drops of 0.1 % solution of dimethyl formamide and titrated with 0.01 M solution of complexon III (III) up to a transition of the yellow color to violet. In the determination of Tl^{+} it must be oxidized up to Tl^{+3} using $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$, the excess of which is destroyed by boiling. Halides interfere with

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the determination by masking the thallium. For determining Tl^{+3} in the presence of Fe^{3+} first Fe^{3+} is titrated with solution III in the presence of sulfosalicyclic acid at pH = 2. Tl^{+3} is masked by bromide, the pH is raised to 4 and titrated with solution of III in the presence of II. To 50 - 70 ml. of a solution, containing 5 mg of Tl and 1 - 3 mg of Fe, 5 - 10 ml of 2MKBr are added, 2N NH_4OH until pH = 2. This solution is heated to 50 - 60° C and titrated with solution III in the presence of sulfosalicyclic acid until discoloration of solution. Then CH_3COONH_4 is introduced to bring pH to 4 - 4.5, 3 - 5 drops of 0.1 % solution II in dimethyl formamide is added and the solution is titrated with 0.1 M solution of III until the color changes from yellow to violet. For determination of Tl and 9 - 50 mg Bi, NH_4OH is added up to pH of 2.5 - 3, 3 - 5 drops of solution I and this solution is titrated with 0.01 M solution of III until color changes from yellow to violet. Then, 0.1 g of Na_2SO_3 is introduced for reduction of Tl^{+3} and the liberated III is titrated with 0.01 M solution of $Cu(NO_3)_2$ until color changes from violet to yellow. For determination of Tl in Mg and Mn alloys (with admixture of Zr) 0.5 g of the alloy is dissolved in 10 ml of H_2SO_4 (1:2), water is added up to 100 ml, then 0.5 g of $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ is added, it is boiled to the point of elimination of surplus oxidant, KF is introduced (to mask Zr), 3 - 5 drops of solution I or II are added and it is

L 12356-63
Direct complexometric titration of S/081/63/000/005/018/075

titrated with 0.01 M solution III. $Cd(NO_3)_2.4H_2O$ ($\leqslant$ 6 g), $Al(NO_3)_2.9H_2O$ ($\leqslant$ 10 g), $MgCl_2.6H_2O$ ($\leqslant$ 15 g), and $ZnSO_4.7H_2O$ ($\leqslant$ 30 g), do not interfere with the direct complexometric titration of 1 - 11 mg of Tl by the proposed method. The method of synthesis of I was described. V. Ivanov.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

BOSEV, A.I.; TALIROVA, L.L.

Azocines. Met. poluch. khim. reak. i prepar. no.6:35-40 '62.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

BUSEV, A.I.; IVANOV, V.M.; TALIPOVA, L.L.

7-(2-pyridylazo)-8-hydroxyquinoline. Met. poluch. khim. reak. i prepar. no.6:40-42 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

BUSEV, A.I.; TALIPOVA, L.L.

Complexometric titration of indium in the presence of 7-(1-naphthylazo)-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulfonic aicd and 7-(4-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulfonic acid as indicators. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.2: Khim. 17 no.2:63-67 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Indium--Analysis) (Quinolinesulfonic acid)

BUSEV, A.I.; TALIPOVA, L.L.; SKREBKOVA, L.M.

Direct complexometric titration of gallium in the presence of 7-(naphthylazo)-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulfonic acid as an indicator. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.2:180-185 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Gallium--Analysis) (Complexons)

BUSEV, A.I.; TALIPOVA, L.L.

Direct complexometric titration of indium with azo derivatives of 8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulfonic acid as indicators. Zhur.-anal.khim. 17 no.4:447-456 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Indium--Analysis) (Quinolinesulfonic acid)

BUSEV, A.I.; SKREBKOVA, L.M.; TALIPOVA, L.L.

7-(5-sulfo-2-naphthylazo)-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulfonic acid, 7-(4-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulfonic acid, 7-(4,8-disulfo-2-naphthylazo)-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulfonic acid, and 7-(5,7-disulfo-2-naphthylazo)-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulfonic acid as indicators for the direct complexonometric determination of gallium. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.7:831-839 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Gallium--Analysis) (Complexons)

BUSEV, A.I.; IVANOV, V.M.; TALIPOVA, L.L.

Complexonometric determination of copper in alloys in the presence of 7-(2-pyridylazo)-8-hydroquinoline. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.1:33-36 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Copper--Analysis) (Quinolinol)

TALIS, Frieda, ing.; POPESCU, Georgeta, biolog

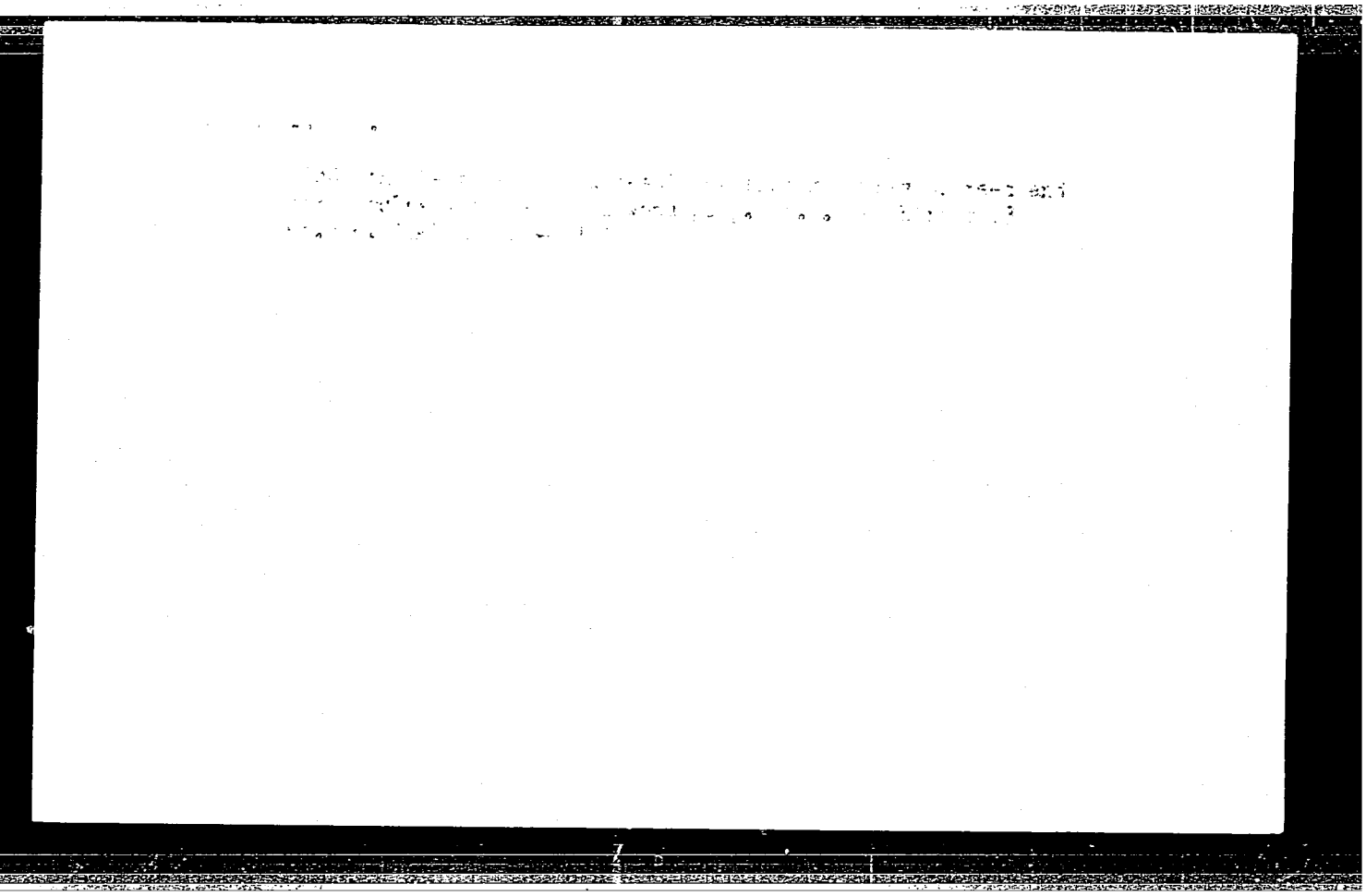
Contributions to the comparative study of the behavior in refining cellulose from annual plants and the cellulose from conifer wood. Cel hirtie 12 no.1:6-13 Ja '63.

TALIS,F., ing.; POPESCU,G., biolog.

Comparative study on the behavior of bleached celluloses from reed, straw, and resinous wood during the refining process in industrial plants. Cel hirtie 12 no.4:135-142 Ap'63.

MURESAN, L., chim.; TALIS, F., ing.; ROLEA, M.

Research to establish the method of fibrous raw material sampling for moisture determination in the pulp and paper industry. Cel hirtie 12 no.7:235-244 Jl '63.



TALIS, F., ing.

Contributions to the study of the manufacture of writing and printing paper with high amounts of reed and straw pulp. Cel hirtie 13 no.9:333-341 S '64.

NEACSU, C., ing., TALIB, F., ing.

Contributions to the study of the influence of the disincrusting degree on the refining behavior of unbleached sulfate pulp from coniferous wood. Cel hirtia 13 no.11/12: 406-413 N-D '64.

MALAKHOV, Yu.V., aktsent; SHORKHOV, V.V., veter. vrach.; ULANOV, I.A., veter. vrach; TALISHEVSKAYA, M.Ye., veter. vrach.

Diagnosis and prophylaxis of leptospirosis in suckling pigs. Veterinariia 42 no.7:31-34 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti.

PALTSEV , A.V., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the [illegible] of porous clay cement." Baku, 19[illegible], 1[illegible] with diagrams (Min of Higher Education USSR. Azerbaydzhan Polytechnic Inst) 200 copies (KL, 34-59, 114)

MIRONOV, S.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; TALISMAN, A.V., kand.[illegible]nauk

Hydrothermal processing of keramzit concrete. Stroi.mat. 6 no.2:27-29 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Petri).
(Concrete--Curing)

BRONSHTEYN, A.P.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, T.V.; TALISMAN, L.S.; GORBATYY, Yu.Ye.; EPEL'BAUM, M.B.

Physicochemical investigation of the thermal destruction process of some Kuznetsk Basin coals. Koks i khim. no.11:12-17 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Bronshteyn, Arkhangel'skaya). 2. Ural'skiy filial Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Talisman, Gorbatyy, Epel'baum).
(Kunzetsk Basin--Coal--Carbonization)

AUTHOR: Talisman, L. V. (Kuybyshev) SOV/65-58-5-3/14

TITLE: Decomposition of Hydrocarbon Gases on an Experimental Unit with a Mobile Heat Carrier (Termicheskoye razlozheniye uglevodorodnykh gazov na opytnoy ustanovke s dvizhushchimsya teplonositelem)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Vol. 3 Nr 5, pp 11-17 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The decomposition of a gas in an experimental unit with a mobile powdery heat carrier is described. Data for the design of this unit are taken from the works of K.P. Lavrovskiy and A.M. Brodskiy (Ref. 1, 2 and 3). These authors used petroleum coke as heat carrier. Disadvantages of this plant are discussed. In the present experiment the author used ethane and ethane – propylene fractions; the approximate composition of the raw material is given in Table 1. Ground coke was used as heat carrier. In further experiments ground metallurgic coke was used (composition – Table 2). A fluidized bed was formed at gas velocities between 0.1 - 0.5 m/second (Figs. 1 and 2). The details of the plant – Fig. 3. The unit was adjusted by automatic regulation of the depth of the fluidized bed with the aid of regulating diaphragms and A.M. Nikolayev valves (type ORKN). Results of experiments on the pyrolysis of gas carried out at 760 - 860°C

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at the contact time of 0.6 - 0.1 seconds are given in Table 4. It can be seen that the yield of ethylene is increased when increasing the temperature and simultaneously decreasing the contact time, e.g. a 48% yield of ethylene was obtained when the ethane fraction was subjected to pyrolysis at 860°C and a contact time of 0.1 seconds. It was found that the contact time is 4 - 5 times smaller in plants with mobile heat carriers than in tube furnaces. This discrepancy in the contact time can be explained by the more favorable conditions of heat transfer. The increased turbulence of the current (at comparatively low linear velocities of the gas) creates more favorable conditions for the formation of a uniform temperature field with intensive heat transfer. Better yields of ethylene, in comparison with the tube furnaces, are obtained when the process is further intensified by increasing the temperatures in the pyrolysis zone to 900 - 950°C. Characteristics of the technological conditions and heat balance of the experimental plant are given in Table 4. There are 4 Tables, 4 Figures, and 5 Soviet references.

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MAYOROV, V.I.; KONAREVA, Z.P.; MARKEVICH, S.M.; TALISMAN, L.V.

Homogeneous pyrolysis of a raw hydrocarbon stock to ethylene and acetylene. Khim.prom. no.6:379-380 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
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Pyrolysis of the commercial isobutane fraction and the effect of n-butylene admixture on the pyrolysis of a butane fraction. Khim. i tekh. i masel 6 no.11:35-42 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

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Method of increasing the output of propylene. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.7:15-20 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:9)

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Pyrolysis of gas condensates of Krasnodar Territory wells.
Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 8 no.7:1-6 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:7)

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Drying pyrogenous gas with silica gel and molecular sieves. Gaz. prom. 8 no.11:45-47 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

(6)

Silica glass tank blocks. Walther Lichti. *Silikattech* 5, 87(1954); cf. Polinkovskaya and Tulitskaya, *Steklo i Keramika* 9, No. 6, 9–10(1952).—In the Chagodoshchenskoi Glass Works, expts. have been performed with fused silica glass tank blocks from the Druzhnaya Gorka Works, which have been exposed to heavy duty in the burners of a glass tank. The accuracy in shape of the blocks was rather poor, with ±1 cm. tolerance. The burners had wall temps. of 1435 to 1460°. In one burner after 80 days of service a total renewal was necessary, in a second burner renewal was necessary after 120 days. The blocks were adversely affected by corrosion and fusion on the surface, especially starting from cavities of the cast blocks. Evidently, the inferior production methods are responsible for this result. A layer of sintered sand on the surface of the blocks cracked and sealed off because of the entirely different thermal expansion properties, especially from the joints and corners, thus opening the way for strong corrosion. The silica glass of the inner parts of the blocks had a n 1.458 ± 0.003, interspersed with gas bubbles and coal particles. After service the glass was changed to a depth of 2–3 mm. to a white layer with large crystals of tridymite, and a reaction glass with n = 1.485 had formed. Especially Na_2O from batch dust particles had penetrated the surface layer of corrosion. Other expts. in the Gorki Works with silica glass blocks built in the walls of the tank had very similar results; the same corrosion phenomena on joints and from cavities were observed. The borosilicate glass molten in the tank was not changed in its quality by soln. of the blocks, and also no stones or cords were observed. W. Eitel

USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances, G-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1234

Author: Starik, I. Ye., Starik, A. S., Lozhkina, G. S., and Talitskaya, L. V.

Institution: Academy of Sciences USSR

Title: A Method for the Determination of Ionium

Original Periodical: Byul. komis. po opredeleniyu absolyut. vozrasta geol. formatsiy AN SSSR, 1955, Vol 1, 47-52

Abstract: After dissolution of the resin in HNO_3 the Th isotopes are deposited on Ce (carrier) as the oxalates. RaD, RaE, and Po are separated by electrolysis in 1 N HNO_3 by passing a 100 ma, 2.1 v current through the solution for 9 hours. UX_1 is used as an indicator for the completeness of Io separation. It has been established that: (1) Complete removal of Ra and U is achieved by double deposition of Ce(Io) oxalate; (2) the deposit of Ce oxalate after double deposition adsorbs 7-12% Po, >30% RaE, and 2-3% RaD; and (3) when H_2S is utilized to separate Ce(Io) from RaD, RaE, and RaF, complete separation is

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USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances, G-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1234

Abstract: achieved, with the adsorption, however, of 30% of the Io on the sulfide precipitate.

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L 00620-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(v)/EWP(l) IJP(c) BC

ACC NR: AP6008516 SOURCE CODE: UR/0280/66/000/001/0031/0040

AUTHOR: Korchinskiv, A. V. (Moscow); Minsker, I. N. (Moscow); Talitskaya, Ye. A. (Moscow)

ORG: None

TITLE: The optimization of the couplings between sectors in chemical production

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 1, 1966, 31-40

TOPIC TAGS: chemical production, optimal control, dynamic programming

ABSTRACT: Large modern chemical production enterprises have a complex multibranched structure. The optimal control of such production is not restricted to the optimization of the separate technological processes and sectors, but should assure the coordinated operation of the branches of production. The present authors investigate a complex technological plant consisting of n interrelated sectors. Every sector is characterized by the following vector parameters: input x_i, output y_i, control action w_i, and uncontrolled action v_i. All four quantities are considered measurable. The authors specifically investigate the possibility of using the method of dynamic programming for solving the problem of the optimal control of complex multibranched production. Ammonia production and an oxygen station which obtains oxygen from the atmosphere are examples treated in detail to demonstrate the method. Orig. art. has: 13 figures and 30 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07,12/ SUBM DATE: 11Jul64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 pb

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[redacted] Report U-1530, 25 Oct 1951

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